OMINECA-PEACE REGION
PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION DIVISION
MINISTRY OF LANDS, PARKS AND HOUSING

# TUDYAH LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK
# MASTER PLAN

DECEMBER, 1982

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS


| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| **1.** | **INTRODUCTION** | |
| | 1.1 Setting | 1 |
| | 1.2 Provincial and Regional Perspective | 1 |
| | 1.3 Park History and Existing Development | 3 |
| | 1.4 Projected Demand | 4 |
| | 1.5 Purpose of Master Plan | 7 |
| **2.** | **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE** | |
| | 2.1 Tourism Goals | 8 |
| | 2.2 Recreation Goals | 8 |
| | 2.3 Conservation Goals | 9 |
| | 2.4 Management Level | 9 |
| **3.** | **PARK RESOURCES STATEMENT** | |
| | 3.1 Natural Resources | |
| | 3.1.1 Physiography and Hydrology | 10 |
| | 3.1.2 Climate | 12 |
| | 3.1.3 Vegetation and Wildlife | 13 |
| | 3.2 Cultural History | 13 |
| | 3.3 Recreation Resources | 15 |
| **4.** | **ZONING** | 16 |
| **5.** | **PARK MANAGEMENT** | |
| | 5.1 Resource Management | |
| | 5.1.1 Land Management | 17 |
| | 5.1.2 Vegetation Management | 18 |
| | 5.1.3 Wildlife Management | 19 |
| | 5.1.4 Watershed Management | 19 |

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5.2 Visitor Management

5.2.1 Access 19

5.2.2 Visitor Facilities 21

5.2.3 Interpretation and Information 22

5.2.4 Administration 23

**6. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION** 25

APPENDIX I

- O.I.C. Establishing Tudyah Lake Park 27

APPENDIX II

- Existing Park Facilities October 1982 29

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 – Regional Perspective 2

Figure 2 – Existing Situation 6

Figure 3 – Recreation Feature Analysis 11

Figure 4 – Zoning 14

Figure 5 – Development Concept 20

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Setting

Tudyah Lake is located along Highway 97, approximately halfway between Prince George and Chetwynd and 45 km south of Mackenzie. Situated on the south shore between the highway and the Pack River, Tudyah Lake Provincial Park offers lake and river oriented recreation activities, as well as a pleasant setting for camping and picnicking, all easily accessible to highway travellers and local residents. The rolling forest covered hills surrounding Tudyah Lake are characteristic of the Nechako Plateau natural landscape, and within the park, the shoreline and forested areas encourage nature appreciation. Use of the Pack River system as an early trading route adds historical interest and opportunities for interpretation in this park.

## 1.2 Provincial and Regional Perspective

Tudyah Lake Park was established in August, 1981, in order to contribute to provincial recreation and tourism goals of the Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division. Although located within the Nechako Plateau Regional Landscape, this park will not contribute towards the Natural Landscape Conservation goal because of its small size (56 ha) and adequate representation elsewhere within the park system.

Tudyah Lake Park will provide much needed travel-oriented recreation facilities for the Highway 97 corridor. Travel between Prince George and Chetwynd has increased annually and is expected to substantially increase in the future as the road is reconstructed, and as northern population grows in response to major resource developments.

1 (a)

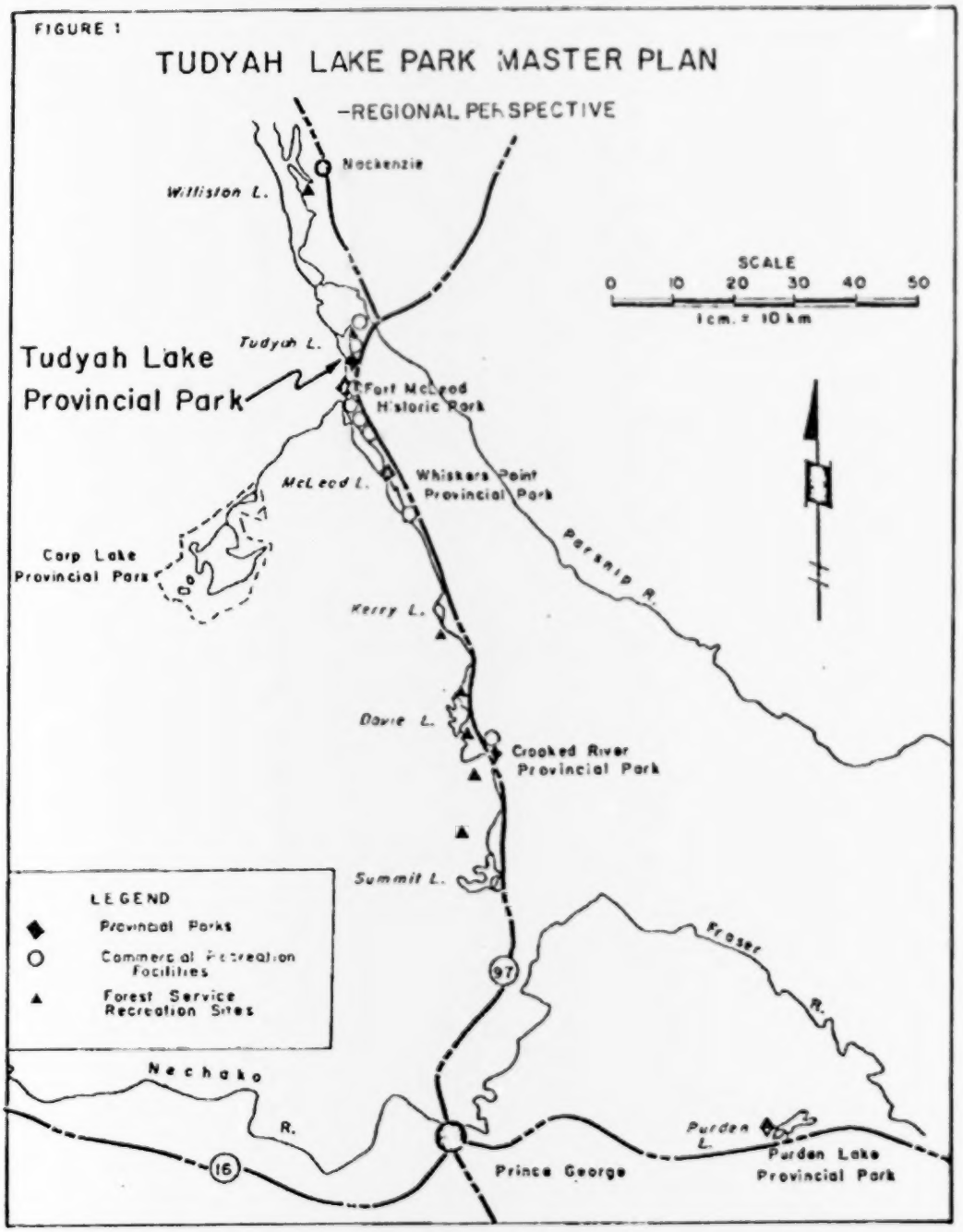


FIGURE 1
TUDYAH LAKE PARK MASTER PLAN
-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE
Mackenzie
Williston L.
SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50
1 cm. = 10 km
Tudyah L.
Tudyah Lake
Provincial Park
Fort McLeod
Historic Park
McLeod L.
Whiskers Point
Provincial Park
Carp Lake
Provincial Park
Parsnip R.
Kerry L.
Davie L.
Crooked River
Provincial Park
Summit L.
LEGEND
Provincial Parks
Commercial Recreation Facilities
Forest Service Recreation Sites
Fraser R.
97
Nechako R.
16
Purden L.
Purden Lake
Provincial Park
Prince George

Along this corridor, there are three provincial parks, six Forest Service recreation sites, and 8 commercial recreation facilities (as shown on fig. 1). Of the three provincial parks, Crooked River (72 km north of Prince George) and Whisker's Point (130 km north of Prince George) both have campgrounds that experience weekend peaks in attendance similar to many parks in the Region. These facilities are largely filled by Prince George and Mackenzie residents, reducing the accommodation available for tourists. Ft. McLeod Historic Park is not yet developed, but will provide only day use facilities. Forest Service Recreation sites provide rustic facilities and are not designed to cater to tourists. The few private campgrounds along the corridor have only limited capacities. Tudyah Lake will therefore fulfill an important regional function in providing much needed tourist facilities for Highway 97.

Tudyah Lake is ideally located to serve as a staging area for canoe trips on the Pack, Parsnip and Crooked River Systems. Development of parking and boat launch facilities, as well as interpretation of the historical Voyageur Route, will enhance the significance as a starting or destination point for canoe trips.

In addition to its regional significance for tourism and boating recreation, Tudyah Lake Park will provide camping and day use recreation facilities for Mackenzie area residents.

## 1.3 Park History and Existing Development

The property on Tudyah Lake which is now the Provincial Park, first assumed a role in recreation in the 1960's when the Melville Lodge was in operation. This resort provided cabins, camping and boat launch facilities and was very popular with Prince George and Mackenzie residents. In 1974, B.C. Hydro purchased this property, located within the reservoir basin, because of the possible effect of the Williston Reservoir at maximum full pool flooding. Public demand for maintaining recreational opportunities of this area was so strong that B.C. Hydro contracted a caretaker to maintain the campground, picnic area and boat launch. During this time public pressure for park development at this site grew and following considerable negotiations, a Provincial Park was established in August, 1981.

With the exception of the eastern boundary on which the Hart Highway borders, the park is surrounded by either Crown land or water thereby providing a buffer from adverse development or activities outside the park.

At the time of acquisition, recreational facilities included a rustic campground with tables and pit toilets, group camping area, cement boat launch (in poor condition), and day use parking area. The main building of the Melville resort and a water wheel on Bear Creek still remained but were in poor condition. The water wheel was removed in the fall of 1981; the building removed in the spring of 1982. An abandoned airstrip, which is now merely a dirt road, may be found on the spit in the north portion of the property. At the park entrance, a .26 ha enclave of land is leased by B.C. Tel. Two small mobile buildings and a receiving tower on this property detract from the aesthetics but do not hinder recreational development of the park. In the fall of 1981, the Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division provided basic upgrading of facilities at Tudyah Lake Park, concurrent with the formulation of the Plan. An inventory of recreation facilities can be found in Appendix II.

Figure 2 illustrates current land status at the Park.

## 1.4 Projected Demand

Use at neighbouring parks along Highway 97 is a reflection of the regional demand for provincial park facilities. In 1981, the following park statistics were recorded in the months of June, July and August:

| PARK | # CAMPSITES | # DAY-USE VEHICLE SPACES | | RECORDED PARTY NIGHTS | RECORDED PARTY DAYS | % CAPACITY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | O/N | D/U |
| Crooked River | 90 | 518 | J | 800 | 4,398 | 30% | 28% |
| Provincial Park | | | J | 2,293 | 19,877 | 82% | 124% |
| | | | A | 2,139 | 12,079 | 77% | 75% |
| Whiskers Point | 71 | 90 | J | 655 | 795 | 31% | 29% |
| Provincial Park | | | J | 1,926 | 3,477 | 88% | 124% |
| | | | A | 1,705 | 1,119 | 77% | 40% |

The population in the Prince George area, presently close to 80,000, is projected to grow to over 91,000 by 1986.[1] In addition, the "Area G" population of the Fraser-Fort George Regional District (Mackenzie) is currently estimated at 6,650, with a projected population increases to 8,730 by 1986.[2] As regional population expands, more recreation facilities will be required to satisfy increasing demands. The Regional District recommended development of Tudyah Lake to satisfy future regional recreation needs.

Summer travel along the Highway 97 corridor has increased over the past decade and will continue to do so, in the short term as the highway is upgraded, and in the long term as the northern population grows from major resource developments. For example, the average daily July/August traffic volume at McLeod Lake increased from 1,500 in 1977 to 2,000 in 1980.[3] Tudyah Lake is strategically located between population centers and other camping facilities to become an important recreation area for highway travellers. In addition to this, Fort McLeod Historic Park, 8 km south of Tudyah Lake, could be developed as a tourist attraction for the northern half of the Highway 97 corridor. Assuming that Fort McLeod becomes a popular attraction, more public camping will be required near the site, and will be provided by Tudyah Lake Park.

[1] Regional District of Fraser-Fort George – Official Regional Park Plan.
[2] ibid.
[3] Ministry of Transportation and Highways, Volume Statistics, 1980

4 (a)

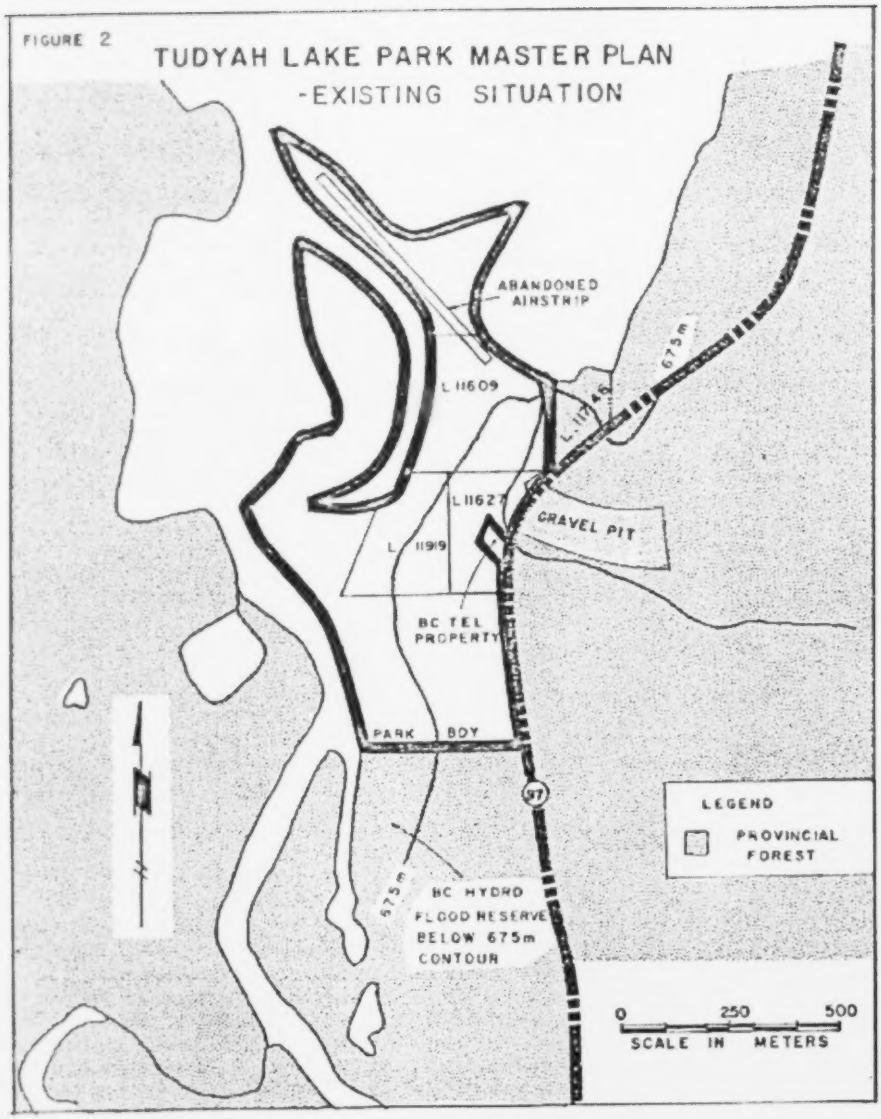


FIGURE 2
TUDYAH LAKE PARK MASTER PLAN
-EXISTING SITUATION
ABANDONED AIRSTRIP
L 11609
L 11748
675m
L 11627
L 11919
GRAVEL PIT
BC TEL PROPERTY
PARK BDY
97
LEGEND
PROVINCIAL FOREST
675m
BC HYDRO FLOOD RESERVE BELOW 675m CONTOUR
0 250 500
SCALE IN METERS

Canoeing and riverboating is likely to continue to gain popularity and as the Prince George area population grows there will be heavier use of the visitor service facilities along local water routes. Finally, there will be increasing demand from the growing local population for recreational facilities on Tudyah Lake, particularly for fishing, boat launching, sunbathing and group use.

## 1.5 Purpose of Master Plan

The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive plan that will guide the management of Tudyah Lake Provincial Park in order to achieve recreation, tourism and conservation goals of the Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division. Flexibility will be maintained to incorporate new information as well as feedback from management actions within the park. Periodic review by Regional Planning and management staff will facilitate revisions and ensure that objectives are being met.

## 2. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Tudyah Lake Park will be developed and managed to provide tourist-oriented camping facilities along the Highway 97 corridor as well as boating and day use facilities for regional residents. The provision of interpretation programs will be of secondary importance.

### 2.1 Tourism Goals

"To provide tourist oriented camping and day use facilities strategically located on Highway 97."

Tudyah Lake Park will assist the growth of tourism by enhancing Highway 97 as a travel corridor between Prince George and the Peace River Country, and as a major artery to and from northern British Columbia, Alberta, Alaska and the Yukon. Information programs will promote the Highway 97 corridor and encourage visits to other parks and tourist attractions within the Region. This park will complement existing private facilities by encouraging overall use of this corridor.

### 2.2 Recreation Goals

"To provide boating, day use, and camping opportunities, and information services to benefit local and regional residents."

Tudyah Lake Park is ideally located to serve as a staging area for canoe and riverboat trips on the Pack, Crooked and Parsnip River Systems. Tudyah Lake itself offers a good fishery and opportunities for water skiing. The provision of boat launching facilities will enhance a variety of boating recreation opportunities.

Day use recreation, including swimming, picnicking and beach activities, will be provided by the good water quality, improved beach, and grassy backshore in Tudyah Lake Park.

Recreation information and education will encourage safe use of the surrounding river systems, and will inform visitors of other park and recreation opportunities in the area.

## 2.3 Conservation Goals

"To provide conservation information and education relating to the natural and historical attributes of Tudyah Lake Park and the surrounding area."

Interpretive programs provided at this park will be self-guiding and relatively low key. Program themes relate mainly to Tudyah Lake and the Pack River as elements of the Nechako Plateau Regional Landscape, and as historical travel routes.

## 2.4 Management Level

Tudyah Lake Park is developed and managed for intensive summer recreational use. The designated campsite and sanitation facilities currently installed in the Park meet the recreational demands of regional residents and the touring public. These improvements, made in 1981, have helped to alleviate the problem of random campsite selection and unmanaged vehicular movement within the Park.

# 3. PARK RESOURCES STATEMENT

## 3.1 Natural Resources

The combination of natural resources within Tudyah Lake Park provide favourable opportunities for lake and river oriented outdoor recreation. The recreation feature analysis, shown in Figure 3, outlines the areal distribution of natural resources significant to recreation. Various aspects of the natural environment of Tudyah Lake Park are described below.

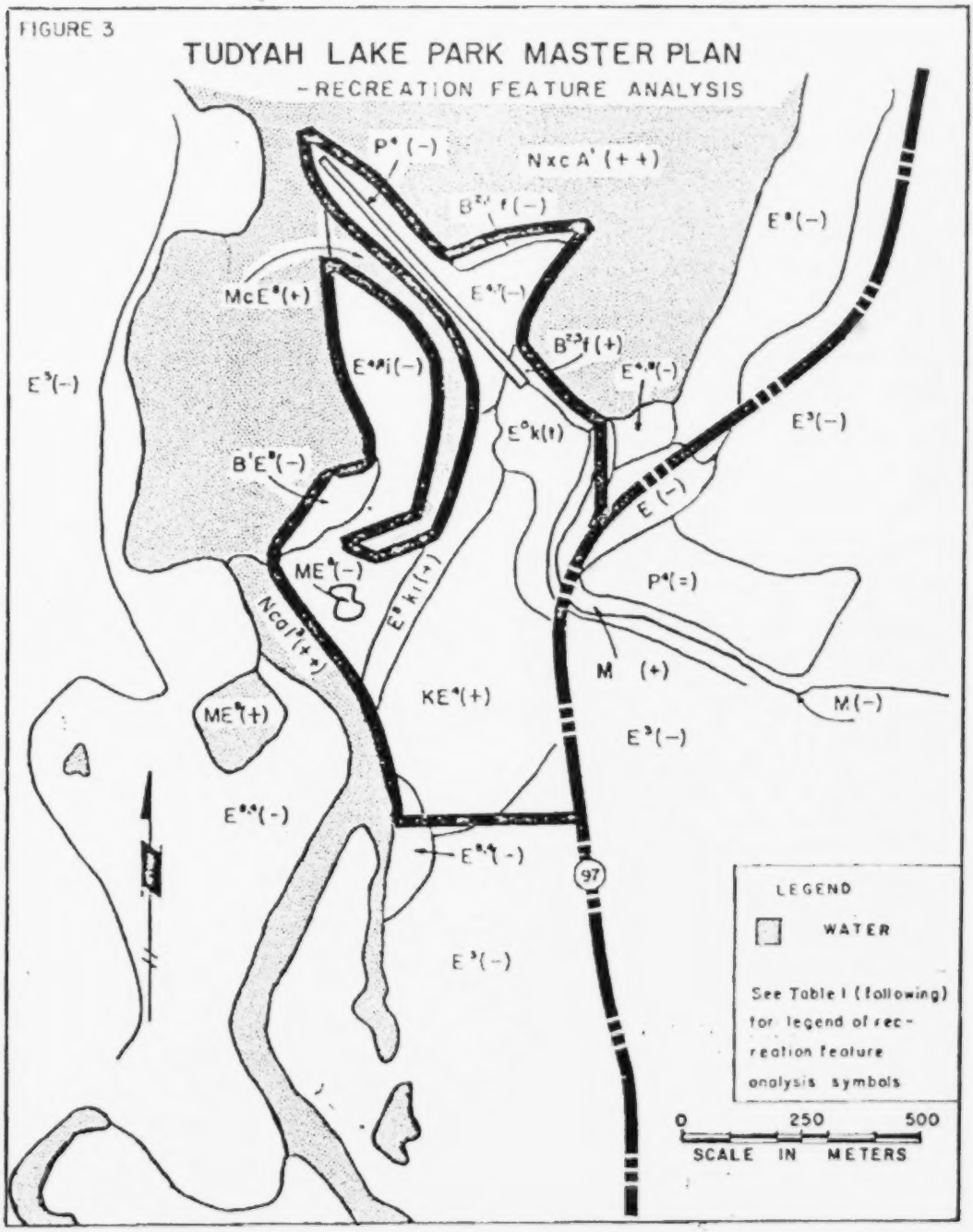
### 3.1.1 Physiography and Hydrology

Tudyah Lake Park lies within the Nechako Plateau Regional Landscape of the Interior Plateaux and Valleys Physiographic Region. The natural environment within the park is typical but cannot be considered representative of this Regional Landscape. However, Tudyah Lake, the Pack River and the vegetated shorelands are of interpretive interest as components of the surrounding natural landscape.

Topography within this park varies only slightly with elevations ranging from approximately 686 m to 672 m at the lake. Hydrologic features include Tudyah Lake on the north park boundary, the Pack River and an arm of backwater on the west boundary, and Bear Creek near the eastern boundary.

Tudyah Lake is drained by the Pack River flowing northward into the Williston Reservoir (approximately 15 km downstream). Water levels in Tudyah Lake are generally independent of the reservoir but may be affected in years of high precipitation. The 675 m contour level is considered the maximum 100 year flood level, and is covered by a B.C. Hydro flood reserve in order to restrict development.

FIGURE 3


TUDYAH LAKE PARK MASTER PLAN
-RECREATION FEATURE ANALYSIS
P⁴(-)
NxcA'(++)
E⁴(-)
McE⁴(+)
E³(-)
B'E⁴(-)
E⁴(-)
E³(-)
P⁴(=)
M (+)
M(-)
KE⁴(+)
E³(-)
97
LEGEND
WATER
See Table I (following) for legend of recreation feature analysis symbols
0 250 500
SCALE IN METERS

8 (b)

## RECREATION FEATURE SYMBOLS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AQUATIC | $A^1$ | Sport Fishing |
| VEGETATION | $E^3$ | Coniferous |
| | $E^4$ | Deciduous |
| | $E^5$ | Mixed |
| | $E^7$ | Non-Forested |
| | $E^0$ | Cleared Areas |
| | $E^8$ | Wetland |
| DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL | K | Camping |
| LANDFORMS | $L^3$ | Fluvial Deposits |
| BEACHES | $B^1$ | Fine Textured |
| | $B^2$ | Sand |
| | $B^3$ | Pebble |
| SURFACE WATERS | N | Large, Navigable |
| | M | Small |
| HISTORY | $I^3$ | Historical Route |
| CULTURAL | $P^4$ | Man-Made Feature |
| RECREATION ACTIVITIES | a | angling |
| | c | canoeing |
| | f | family bathing |
| | i | hiking |
| | k | camping |
| | x | power boating |
| RECREATION FEATURE SIGNIFICANCE | ++ | High Feature Significance |
| | + | Moderate Feature Significance |
| | − | Low Feature Significance |

A bathymetric survey showed Tudyah Lake to be relatively shallow with the deepest spot of 36.5 m near the Pack River inlet. Off the shoreline of the day use area and most of the spit, the sandy lake bottom drops off gradually providing ideal conditions for family bathing. The main beach area within the bay is mainly composed of pebbles and would greatly benefit from the addition of sand. Small pocket sand beaches along the spit provide more secluded areas for sunbathing and swimming.

The size, shape and water quality of Tudyah Lake will allow it to sustain moderately heavy recreational use. Over 6 km long and 3 km wide, this lake will easily support power boating and water skiing. The irregular shape, with numerous points and bays, provide interesting variety for all boaters.

Pack River is large, very slow moving and brownish in colour resulting from the drainage of boggy areas. As part of the Crooked River system, this river offers scenic and tranquil canoeing opportunities for the novice.

### 3.1.2 Climate

Tudyah Lake Park experiences a climate typical of the Northern Interior: long cold winters and short cool summers.

Mean daily temperatures in January are -10° to -15° C while in July are 14° to 16° C. The majority of precipitation falls during the winter, and the mean annual precipitation is 45 to 60 cm.

The only abnormal constraint that the climate puts on recreational use is flooding during the peak spring run-off, which is partially due to the downstream reservoir level. For a short period of time each spring, water levels in Tudyah Lake rise, sometimes flooding a majority of the abandoned airstrip. This constraint will be an important consideration for future development and management of this park.

### 3.1.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

Natural vegetation within the park is characteristic of the Sub-boreal Spruce Zone (Krajina). Forest cover in the southern portion of the park remains unaltered, and includes spruce, pine, and birch with a relatively sparse understory. Along the Pack River and the spit on Tudyah Lake, areas that are subject to seasonal flooding support a vegetative cover of shrubs, including willow and alder, and wetland vegetation. The remainder of the park, which has been altered by resort development, has open grassy areas and clumps of birch. Aquatic vegetation is particularly prevalent in the backwaters of the Pack River, and may be of interpretive interest.

Within the developed areas of the park, opportunities for viewing wildlife are limited. However, in the natural setting along the Pack River, wildlife such as beaver, otter, muskrat, moose, waterfowl and upland birds may be commonly observed. Although less conspicuous, other animals expected to inhabit the area include deer, black bear, moose, wolves, coyotes and fox.

Tudyah Lake supports a moderate to highly productive fishery with Rainbow trout and Dolly Varden as the popular sport species. Bear Creek has been noted as an important spawning area for trout. In addition to removal of the water wheel, which will allow greater use of this stream, this Division will work with the Fish and Wildlife Branch in planning for further fishery enhancement programs.

## 3.2 Cultural History

There are no know archaeological sites within the vicinity of Tudyah Lake Park. However, it is likely that the area was used by the Sekani Indians for hunting and fishing, with the waterways being used as travel and trade routes. An archaeological survey should be carried out prior to intensive facility development.

12 (a)

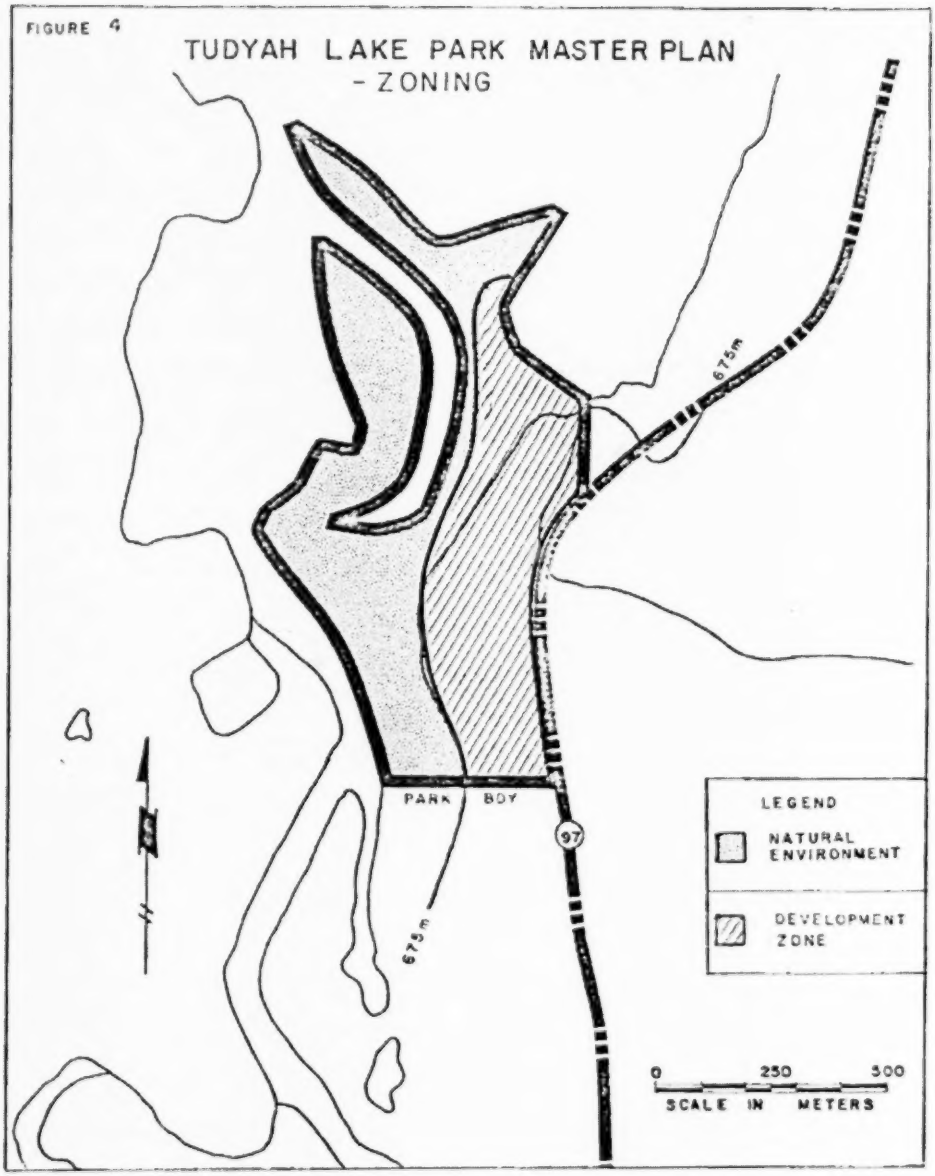


FIGURE 4
TUDYAH LAKE PARK MASTER PLAN
- ZONING
675m
PARK BDY
97
675m
LEGEND
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
DEVELOPMENT ZONE
0 250 500
SCALE IN METERS

Although there are no records of Euro-Canadian contact prior to 1805, Tudyah Lake is located very close to the route travelled by Mackenzie in 1793 and by Findlay in 1797. Both men, in the employ of fur trade companies, travelled up the Parsnip River from the Peace River.

Perhaps the major historical significance of this park is its location along the route travelled by Simon Fraser in 1805. On a mission to expand the territory of the Northwest Company, Fraser and a small party of men ascended the Peace, Parsnip then Pack Rivers. Arriving at McLeod Lake, they established a trading post, Ft. McLeod, which became the first permanent settlement west of the Rockies in New Caledonia. The Pack River probably continued to be used as a transportation route during the fur trade, and the early days of resource development. Commercial riverboats used the Crooked/Parsnip System until the highway was built in 1957. It is interesting to note that G.M. Dawson in his journal of 1879, refers to Tudyah Lake as Lac La Truite or Tutia Lake.

## 3.3 Recreation Resources

As summarized in Figure 3 – Recreation Features Analysis – several natural features within the Park present significant opportunities for outdoor recreation. Most notable of these are the beach/day use areas, Bear Creek waterway and the forested upland area to the south, each assessed as having moderate to high significance. The tranquil nature of the Pack River backwater is also classified as moderately significant due to the opportunities presented for less active recreational enjoyment. Small wetland pockets of standing water detract from the overall assessment and provide little benefit to the user, although maintain vital importance in their role as floodwater storage areas, thus preventing inundation of the more highly rated features.

## 4. ZONING

The Division's primary goal at Tudyah Lake Park is to provide intensive use camping and day use recreational facilities for highway travellers and regional residents. A secondary goal is to preserve the park's natural setting to enhance the overall recreational experience, and to provide opportunities for nature appreciation, interpretation and more extensive forms of recreation. Zoning of this park, according to criteria listed in Appendix I, will allow integration of different development and management objectives.

Two zones will be established as shown in Figure 4.

A Development Zone will contain most of the existing and proposed park facilities. This zone contains all land above the 675 m contour, plus the areas of traditional recreational use along the shoreline and backshore of Tudyah Lake. Approximately 50 per cent of the park is included in the Development Zone.

# 5. PARK MANAGEMENT

Tudyah Lake Park will be developed and managed to provide quality overnight and day use facilities for highway travellers and regional residents. Upgrading of existing facilities and advertising as well as increasing demand will increase the levels of use presently experienced at this site. Intensive management during the summer months will be required in order to ensure the preservation of the attractive natural setting of this park.

## 5.1 Resource Management

### 5.1.1 Land Management

Objective: To manage the park land for maximum recreational benefits.

- Existing earthworks, clearings and roads will be used as much as possible in order to reduce the amount of disturbance to park lands.

- The majority of recreational development will occur in areas most capable of supporting intensive use, i.e. above 675 meters contour. Below this level, development will mainly be oriented to more extensive forms of recreation.

- The existing beach area will be improved by the addition of sand.

- The B.C. Telephone property is excluded from the Park and administered as a Crown land lease by the Lands and Housing Regional Operations Division. In the future, if this property is no longer required by the company, it should be added to the park.

- There are few opportunities for future addition to this park, having physical boundaries on all but the southern side. South of the park are lands within the Provincial Forest that possess little value to recreation.

- The air strip will be cancelled and removed from all map references.

5.1.2 Vegetation Management

Objective: To manage the park vegetation in order to enhance recreation values while conserving natural values.

- There will be little, if any, removal of vegetation in the existing camping area. In particular, it will be important to preserve the large, mature birch clumps which provide such an attractive park setting.

- Particular attention will be paid to regeneration of the attractive deciduous tree cover within the park, and the establishment of a new generation of birch.

- In the northern half of the park, the forest cover has been significantly altered by resort development and years of recreational use. In the southern portion, vegetation will be preserved as much as possible in order to:
  - provide a more natural setting for future recreational development
  - attract wildlife
  - provide a natural environment for nature study and interpretation.

- Additional landscaping will be undertaken, particularly in the beach area. Natural bushes and trees could provide screening, and sound and dust control along roads and beside parking areas. It is also important to provide screening of the BC Telephone property, in order to improve the appearance of the park entrance.

- The air strip will be left to revegetate naturally.

- Any hazardous trees will be removed. Wild fires will be suppressed.

5.1.3 Wildlife Management

Objective: To manage the park wildlife for maximum recreational benefits and minimal conflicts with visitors.

- Bear Creek will be managed to maintain and enhance its potential for fish spawning. Removal of the water wheel to allow fish movement upstream has been one step towards this objective.

- Hunting and trapping is prohibited in the park. Nuisance animals will be removed from the park.

5.1.4 Watershed Management

Objective: To manage the park in order to maintain or enhance water quality of Tudyah Lake, Pack River and Bear Creek which will maximize recreational benefits.

- Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division will ensure that facilities and activities within the park do not cause deterioration of water quality. It will be particularly important to locate toilets or other buildings above the 675 m contour to avoid water contamination and building damage during high water.
- Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division will maintain close liaison with other agencies on land use planning for areas surrounding or affecting Tudyah Lake, in order to ensure the maintenance of water quality.

5.2 Visitor Management

5.2.1 Access

Objective: To provide and maintain good quality public access to the park from Highway 97.

15 (a)

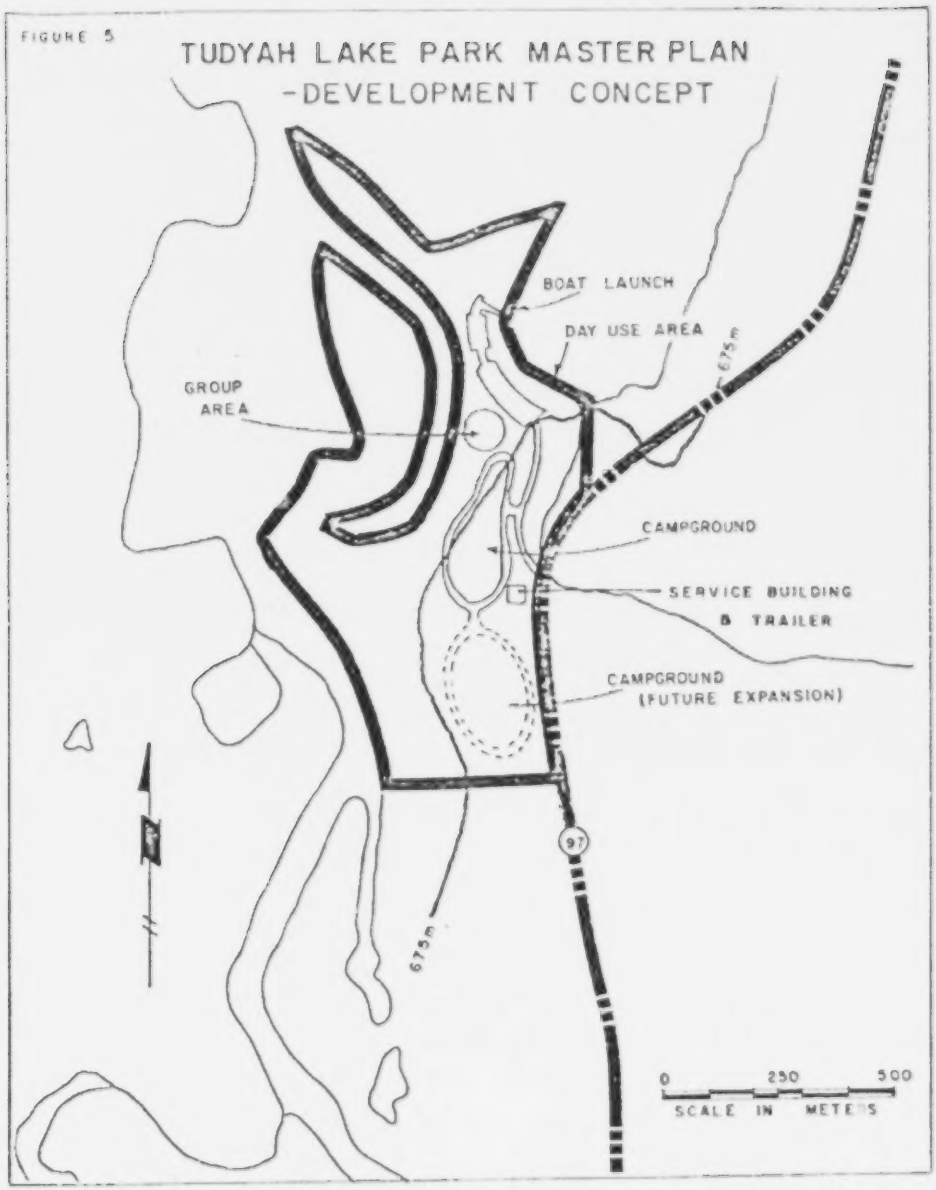


FIGURE 5
TUDYAH LAKE PARK MASTER PLAN
-DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT
BOAT LAUNCH
DAY USE AREA
GROUP AREA
CAMPGROUND
SERVICE BUILDING & TRAILER
CAMPGROUND (FUTURE EXPANSION)
97
675m
0 250 500
SCALE IN METERS

- The present entrance road will be maintained to provide safe, convenient access to the park for highway travellers. The park entrance will be signed.

5.2.2 Visitor Facilities

Objective: To provide and maintain facilities which will enhance opportunities for camping, day use and boating.

The development concept is shown in Figure 5.

- All furniture is to be of Type 2 design.
-
- Any facilities close to the shoreline should be only temporarily secured to allow movement upland for storage during the winter. This will prevent damage during possible spring flooding.

Camping

- In the short term, a 30 unit campground will be maintained; this development may be expanded to 50 units in the future. Campground design will incorporate pit toilets, a well with hand pump, one centralized wood lot, and centralized garbage depository.

- Use will be monitored to determine the need for improved sanitation facilities in the form of a centralized toilet building.

- A group camping area, with cook shelter and parking for twenty vehicles, will be developed in an open grassy area south of the beach.

- Access roads to be gravel surfaced.

- The southern third of the park will have minimal development at this time to maintain the option for future expansion of the camping area.

Day Use

- Approximately 250 meters of improved sand beach will be developed within the small bay on Tudyah Lake.

- Buoys will be used to designate the swimming area and to separate it from boating activities.

- The grassy area behind the beach will be maintained as a picnic and sunning area. Change houses, toilets and a maximum of 30 picnic tables will be provided. Development will be phased to gradually separate camping and day use activities in this area.

- A day use parking area will be provided close to the beach area.

- Hiking trails may be developed along the shoreline of Tudyah Lake and Pack River.

Boating

- West of the beach a boat launch area will be developed with parking for 20 vehicles and trailers. The boat launch ramp will be designed to allow full season use despite spring high water levels. The boat launch parking area will also serve canoeists paddling the local river systems.

5.2.3 Interpretation

Objective: To interpret the natural and human history of the area, and to provide recreation information.

- Tudyah Lake Park will be advertised at other provincial parks in the District and through the distribution of provincial road and park maps in order to promote use by tourists.

- Two Type 2 Information Shelters are provided, one at the park entrance and one near the beginning of the campground loop, to deal with basic A.I.P information.

- A third Information Shelter will be provided at the boat launch parking area to inform visitors of the local canoe routes, fishing opportunities, etc. and offer boating safety tips.

- Self-guiding interpretive facilities will deal with the historical significance of local canoe routes, and the natural history of the Nechako Plateau.

- School and community groups will be encouraged to use the park for outdoor and environmental education, under permission of the District Manager.

5.2.4 Administration

- The park will be under jurisdiction of the Prince George District Manager, and will be operated by auxiliary staff or by contract under the supervisor for Highway 97 parks.

- Campground design will allow space away from the main use area for a small service building and a trailer for staff housing, should this be required in the future.

- Firewood to be supplied to the campground and obtained from outside the park.

- All garbage to be removed from the park on a regular basis.

- When construction is complete, park operation and maintenance will require at least fourteen man-months of staffing.

- Tudyah Lake Park should be operated during the shoulder season (ie. May-October) when other parks along Highway 97 are closed. This would provide tourist accommodation and allow public access to the lake during prime fishing times.

- There is no anticipated demand for winter recreation at this location. For this reason, there will be no maintenance of park access road during the winter.

## 6. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Tudyah Lake Park does not appear on the present three Year Capital Development Program. However, funds were awarded in 1981-82 for necessary improvements and construction of basic facilities as outlined in the draft Master Plan. This has included minor road upgrading, placement of Type 2 picnic tables, pit toilets, garbage container, wood corral, and signage, and construction of vehicle barriers.

Priorities for the implementation of this plan are as follows:

- Monitor use at Tudyah Lake Park to ascertain anticipated facility requirements.

- Have Tudyah Lake Park put on the Three Year Capital Development Program to obtain appropriate development funds.

- Have design prepared for beach and boat launch areas.

- Further development.

# APPENDIX I

BRITISH COLUMBIA

1762

APPROVED AND ORDERED AUG -7 1981

Executive Council Chambers, Victoria AUG -6 1981

On the recommendation of the undersigned, the Administrator, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, orders that

The Crown land described in the schedule is hereby established as a Class "A" Provincial Park and the name by which it shall be known is hereby declared to be Tudyah Lake Park.

Schedule

1) Commencing at a point, said point being the intersection of the most southerly south east corner of District Lot 11627, Cariboo District and the west boundary of Highway 97, shown on an unregistered plan surveyed by V. Bartell, B.C.L.S. and dated August 27, 1980;
thence in a Southeasterly direction a distance of 395 m along the said westerly boundary of Highway 97;
thence due West to the 675.13 metre contour;
thence in a general Northerly direction along the said contour to the point of intersection with the south boundary of District Lot 11919;
thence Easterly along the south boundaries of District Lots 11919 & 11627 to the point of commencement.

2) District Lots 11609 and 11919 both of Cariboo District.

3) District Lot 11627, Cariboo District except that part shown outlined in red on plan filed in Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Victoria, File 2-4-1-17-24.

The whole containing 25 hectares, more or less.

Minister of Lands, Parks and Housing

Presiding Member of the Executive Council

AUG 11 1981

# APPENDIX II

## TUDYAH LAKE PARK EXISTING FACILITIES – OCTOBER 1982

2 Type 2 Information Shelters

6 Type B Toilets complete with sealed pump out tanks

30 Type 2 Tables in Campground (anchored)

12 Type 2 Tables in the Picnic Area

15 Circular Fireplaces

2 Large Circular Fireplaces for Group Use

1 Gravel Boat Launch (single)

1 Central Wood Lot

1 Hand Pump